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America, it seems fairly obvious that Spanish American history should be largely cultivated among us."

Thoughtful Americans will welcome all these evidences of a growing intelligence of things American, be they North or South. The war has already turned the attention of us Americans to each other. Greater mutual acquaintance is revealing the greater mutual advantages awaiting the inhabitants of this new world if only we apply our minds in "sweet reasonableness" to the opportunities at hand. Americanism tends more and more to mean one thing, as the internal-combustion engine pictures to us the possibilities of the automobile, the flying machine, and the tractor within the inexhaustible and virgin tropics. The new acquaintances are teaching to us our new duties. To Emerson's familiar remark, that "America is another name for Opportunity," must be added "from Pole to Pole." This is so not only in matters of production, transportation and consumption, but in the realm also of ideas and ideals.

**Charles Warren Fairbanks.**

The list of the Honorary Vice-Presidents of the American Peace Society comprises a group of persons each of whom has contributed substantially to the welfare of this organization and the advancement of its aims. Through their sympathy and support, expressed in some instances by financial encouragement, in others by expert advice and counsel tendered the active officers, or enlightenment furnished the Society at large through the columns of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, they have helped, and where help was needed. In whatever manner the aid has been rendered, the Society has naturally come to feel that, in its professional and social relationships, it depends in a very real sense upon the faithful interest of these honorary officers. The Society, therefore, would express its deep sense of loss in the recent decease of one of these good friends, Charles Warren Fairbanks, former Vice-President of the United States and one-time Senator from Indiana. In political life Mr. Fairbanks served his fellow-man earnestly and well. What has been accounted his greatest work was his participation in the Alaskan Boundary Commission of 1902-3. One of three United States Commissioners, under the leadership of Mr. Elihu Root, his efforts here contributed to the final settlement of a question as vexing to our northern neighbor as to ourselves, and thus to the enduring quality of the friendliness and good fellowship that Britons and citizens of the United States share today. Not alone the lack of armed vessels on the Great Lakes, but even such sober, earnest effort for justice and good will as the work of this Commission exemplified, have made possible the

years of peace of the northern continent and helped to hold the English-speaking peoples together, through many difficult experiences. Mr. Fairbanks' work is imbedded in the foundations of Pan-Americanism as well as Anglo-Americanism. His life-work, wherever it led him, made for permanency, and built itself into his city's, his state's, and his country's future.

## DRAFT CONVENTION FOR A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Tentative Draft Based on the Program of the League to Enforce Peace, Prepared by a Private Group  
Not a Committee of the League.

[The following tentative draft of a Convention for a League of Nations was prepared by several members of the League to Enforce Peace, acting unofficially, under the chairmanship of Mr. Theodore Marburg. This uncompleted study is advertised as "revised to December 15, 1917." Criticism at the hands of statesmen and publicists is invited by the originators, and should be addressed to the chairman, 14 West Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.—THE EDITORS.]

### ARTICLE I.

#### COVENANT.

Section 1. The high contracting parties, being the undersigned States and the States becoming parties to this Convention, hereinafter called the States of the League, agree that all disputes between them of every nature whatsoever, which diplomacy or existing and future treaties and institutions for mediation, inquiry or arbitration other than those of the League shall have failed to adjust, shall be submitted to the International Court, to be constituted in the manner prescribed in Article III of this Convention, for decision, if the question is justiciable in nature, or to the Council of Conciliation, to be constituted in the manner prescribed in Article II of this Convention, for recommendation, if the question is non-justiciable in nature.

Sec. 2. The high contracting parties agree not to declare war or begin hostilities against another State of the League until any question in dispute has been submitted for inquiry and hearing and until the decision of the Court or the recommendation of the Council shall have been made or until the time for making such decision or recommendation as provided in this Convention shall have elapsed, or if the decision of the Court or the recommendation of the Council, as the case may be, shall have been made within said time, then until six months shall have elapsed after the making of such decision or recommendation.

Sec. 3. The high contracting parties agree to use their economic and military forces against any State of the League that declares war or begins hostilities in violation of this Convention.

Sec. 4. The high contracting parties agree to co-operate in the promotion of friendly relations between States and, with this object in view, to call, at least once in every five years, International Conferences to formulate and develop international law.